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mechanics with little mathematical training. Both texts are very well illustrated, well written, and published in an attractive form, with an immense number of examples which make them very convenient for students working alone.

The two books cover a great deal of common ground. The first is written more especially for draughtsmen and for such practical work as requires graphics. It deals with conics, graphostatics and descriptive geometry. The second book has a broader scope and is more especially for mechanics and designers. It contains algebra, geometry, trigonometry, vectors, and calculus. Both books are to be recommended to the class of students which they aim to reach, and also to more advanced readers for the numerous and well chosen practical examples which they contain.

S. LEFSCHETZ.

Life Assurance Primer. A text book dealing with the practice and mathematics of life insurance, for advanced schools, colleges and universities. By HENRY MOIR.

Third edition, revised and enlarged. The Spectator Company, New York, 1912. vii + 230 pages. \$2.00.

In recent years, there has been a tendency both in Europe and America to extend university education to include something of the principles of insurance. This work in insurance has often taken the form of a treatment of the economics of insurance; but it has also been recognized that any substantial development of the elementary principles of insurance very naturally takes a mathematical form. The present book is found to be very useful as a beginning text for teaching the elements of this subject. The reviewer has used the second edition, and is at present using the third edition in a class of twenty students of junior and senior rank, and is prepared to say that he finds the book teachable. In this last edition the material has been thoroughly revised, and much improved for purposes of university instruction. A new chapter has been added dealing with the organization and management of a life company. One of the new features is the introduction of questions, exercises, and problems at the end of each chapter. This addition will surely commend itself to teachers of the subject. The book serves well as a text for a beginning course of approximately two hours per week for a semester; and, although the reading of the book requires hardly any more mathematics than the algebra usually included in a freshman course, it is not too easy for the beginner, as a comprehension of the business situations involved requires considerable knowledge, and the expression of such situations in mathematical form requires a good deal of thought.

H. L. RIETZ.

Source Book of Problems for Geometry. By MABEL SYKES, with the coöperation of H. E. SLAUGHT and N. J. LENNES. Allyn and Bacon, Boston, 1912. viii + 372 pages.

The present volume is a welcome contribution to the endeavor to make the mathematical work in our schools more practical and tangible. The belief